



Riga Dynamo emerged victorious over Moscow Krylya Sovetov, 7-0.

Photo by Anatoly Okhmatovich

## LEADER THE SAME

The first stage of the USSR ice-hockey championship is over and the first games of the second one have already been played. Moscow Dynamo is still the leader with 22 points, Moscow CAC is three points behind and Voskresensk Khimik is seven points behind. Now no one has any doubt that in this season Dynamo is well set to win the title. The success of Leningrad AC (now placed fourth) is also somewhat surprising. The facts are

gratifying, as over the past few years this is additionally the first such case when no implicit leader is around.

The fans of Moscow Spartak, which has suffered its fourth successive defeat, are clearly disappointed. The club's play is clearly not up to standard.

It is so far difficult to say who will make the top eight who will continue the struggle for the medals. But so far among the four outsiders is the popular Moscow club Krylya Sovetov.

## Won in the first leg

The USSR junior team (born 1961-1969) beat their Czechoslovak contemporaries 2-0 in the first elimination game of the European championship.

The game was held at the Tbilisi Dynamo stadium in the presence of 15,000 viewers.

The return game is on March 30 in Czechoslovakia. The winner will play in the championship finals.

## TTT wins

18-time holders of the European Champions Cup the Riga TTT women's basketball club defeated in Tampere local Pirho 103-50 at the start of the new cup. This time Riga's top scorer was Daurmante with 21 points. Semysheva and Zelina scored 12 points each.

## USSR cup—for a third time

Alma-Ata Dynamo, having defeated Sverdlovsk Army Club 2-1 in the finals of the third national men's field hockey cup in Andizhan, have won the title for a third time.

## Olympiad is coming closer...

Coming nearer is the start of the world chess Olympiad, due to be held in the Greek town of Salonika on November 18. This is the 20th Soviet Grandmasters, who were given the first number in the USSR men's team, still continue their rivalry for the world title. In a word, the participation of Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov in the team for championship is still under question.

There has been another draw in the 21st match about which we have not yet informed fans.

The White pieces were in front of the triple world champion. The rivals continued the theoretical dispute on the Queen opening started in the 19th game. The first six moves repeated its course but later the challenger opted for a new continuation.

But Karpov, certainly, foresaw such a turn but he still sought to strengthen the initiative. Because of this he sacrificed two pawns in a row.

But we must give the Black their due, too. They would not retain their material advantage;

they returned what they did not need, considerably activating their pieces in the process. Cleverly defending himself, Kasparov neutralized all threats posed by the Whites and after multiple exchanges at one moment, even captured the initiative. But Karpov, too, acted in those minutes very accurately and inventively. New simplifications followed and a position developed, whose logical result was a draw. In a Rook ending with a small amount of pawns either side had reason to count on victory.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

## Interviews at a press centre

Roman Toran (Spain), chairman of the appeals jury of the match, international judge, international master and FIDE vice-president for Europe:

As head of the appeals jury in the first part of the match, I am

going home as the "only one played" in the USSR. In fact I have had very little work to do. Moscow. Here we only watch chess, and this is a great lot for us. The match is held in a genuinely atmosphere of sportsmanship, the contestants had each other well. The actual start of each game is a back shake. That the rivals reason in analysis right on the spot and the games is an unprecedented thing in such matches.

Mikhail Tal (USSR), ex-world champion:

The Moscow match has a very intricate plot. Let us take its beginning, which was so precipitous that it can be compared only with the beginning of the 1981 revenge match between yours truly and Mikhail Botvinnik (but then the outcome was on more wins in 24 games, he came a record draws series of top level).

In general, one may say that the match's debut is over, and its middle game will continue until any of the contestants make six wins.

## Draw of the world champions

World football champions drew in Lausanne with Scotland 1-1 in a friendly game.

The Italians, looking for players who in 1982 in Mexico were named as the world's best, opened the score in the 40th minute. Cabrini, made the 3-0 goalkeeper Engel relieved a ball from the net.

The initiative then went to the hosts, who had some opportunities they could have used to equalize. But Italian goalkeeper Engel relieved a ball from the net.

The second half proceeded with alternating success. In the 60th minute Italian Rossi was sent on the pitch, as he was heavily guarded by Swiss defenders.

The game showed that Scotland is in top form and may replace first in the sixth allocation group, in which the USSR also competes.

Our next issue comes out on November 13.



## EDITORIAL BOARD

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## WATER POLO MATCH



In the European Cup Winners Cup, Moscow Dynamo water polo club lost in Budapest the first semifinal leg in the local BVSC 9-11.

The Central Navy Club, 16-line Soviet champions, held the first semifinal game in the European Champions Cup at the swimming pool of the Olympiyskiy sports complex in Moscow against Yugoslav Partizan (Belgrade) and won 8-7.

## AN UNSUCCESSFUL FINISH

An International chess tournament based on the Swiss system has ended in Vienna. Of the 258 participants the best was Paraguayan Zenon Franco, who won eight of his nine games. Moscowite Yuri Razuvaev did poorly at the finish to share the 5th-9th place.

Natelia Belesmysova and Andrei Bukin, the famous Soviet chess duo, will, early in December, feature in the "Moscow News" annual figure-skating event.

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## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

## DEAR READERS,

"AN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

## Round the Soviet Union

NEW SHIPS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE FLEET OF THE LENA (A RIVER IN EASTERN SIBERIA) UNITED SHIPPING COMPANY. They came to the estuary of the Lena River through the thick ice of the Laptev Sea. The convoy included a powerful river icebreaker "Koplen Borodkin", five dry-cargo motorships and a tanker adapted for navigation in the ice of northern seas and rivers.

AN ORDER FROM PROSPECTORS OF MARINE PANTRIES HAS BEEN FULFILLED BY A SHIPYARD IN THE CITY OF

YAROSLAVL IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. They have taken delivery of the ship "Pollyon", designed for a wide variety of prospecting, scientific and exploration work. Well suited for underwater drilling. It is at the same time a laboratory for testing mine prospecting and extraction technologies.

PROGRAMMING OF NEXT YEAR'S HARVEST HAS BEEN STARTED BY SPECIALISTS OF THE AGRO-CHEMICAL SERVICE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN (east of the Soviet Union). The Information Computer Centre in the capital Alma-Ata has worked out a system of applying mineral fertilizer on cotton fields. The programmes envisage differentiated "loading" of cotton fields.

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## KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO:

There is no alternative but to live next to each other'

In US Praeger Publishers have put out the book, "Soviet Relations: Selected Speeches and Speeches by K. U. Chernenko".

The book opens with a message from Konstantin Chernenko to US readers in which he says in particular:

"I think the reader will notice the theme of Soviet-US relations seen from different angles is present to practically all my speeches and articles. It is this understanding, because our two countries bear a great responsibility for peace and for ensuring that people in all countries live and work in peace."

And this is not a question of personal subjective desires — whether or not to take upon oneself this responsibility, but that this is so. Hence, I consider an approach to relations that determines the role of relations between our countries and that can help improve them."

It is hard for us to grasp the size of those who say that the preservation of tension in relations with the USSR is inevitable, and that the USA, supposedly, does not stand to lose anything because of this.

There are also people in your country who declare that to normalise relations with the USSR, the USA must be prepared to give up its nuclear monopoly. But for that, the USA must be prepared to give up its nuclear monopoly.

The new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has called on the Indian people to consolidate their unity and to counter all attempts to incite intercommunal violence in the country.

Mr. Gandhi has requested the relevant government departments



Konstantin Chernenko and György Lázár during their meeting.

## GYÖRGY LÁZÁR IN MOSCOW

Konstantin Chernenko held a meeting in the Kremlin with a Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, György Lázár, who was in Moscow on a working visit.

During discussions, the two highly regarded the present relations between the two parties, countries and their peoples. Touching on foreign policy issues, they expressed their mutual determination to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, upgrade their all-round fruitful cooperation, and work tirelessly to realize the fraternal nations' common objective of improving the international situation.

At a Kremlin ceremony György Lázár was awarded the Order of the October Revolution. Presenting the award Konstantin Chernenko emphasized G. Lázár's great services to the promotion of fraternal friendship

and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Hungary. Nikolai Tikhonov also held a meeting with György Lázár to consider further bilateral economic, scientific and technological cooperation. They devoted special attention to progress made towards the implementation of agreements reached during a visit to the USSR last summer by a Hungarian Party and state delegation and meetings between Konstantin Chernenko and János Kádár last June in Moscow.

## Indian PM calls for unity

Delhi. The people of India have paid their last respects to their glorious daughter, the outstanding political and public figure, Indira Gandhi. The late Indian Prime Minister will that her ashes be scattered over the top of the Himalayas which are sacred to every Indian.

The new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has called on the Indian people to consolidate their unity and to counter all attempts to incite intercommunal violence in the country.

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the delegates who attended an emergency meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress (I) Party convened to examine the situation in the country following Indira Gandhi's murder.

The Working Committee asked Rajiv Gandhi to reorganize the Party's leading organs and the Party's parliamentary faction executives. They also decided to recommend the holding of general elections for the Lower Chamber of Parliament in January, 1985, as was planned earlier. However, a final decision on this issue will be taken after consultations which Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is due to hold with the leading ministers of the states in his capacity as the Party's Chairman.

National Reconstruction, Daniel Ortega. He said it was known that as a priority, Washington intended to seize the Nicaraguan capital. Under the circumstances, the government of the republic was taking steps to mobilize the population to defend Managua and other major populated areas. D. Ortega resolutely rejected the invocations fanned by the United States about alleged deliveries of Soviet MIG fighters to Nicaragua.

The Pentagon's assertions that Nicaragua was receiving offensive weapons, he said, was merely an official pretext to justify the military actions of the White House.

(Continued on page 8)

## FACTS and EVENTS

President Reagan has signed a bill on intelligence expenditure in the 1985 fiscal year. The total sum in the bill is strictly confidential, yet it was admitted by Daniel Moynihan, Vice-Chairman of Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence, that this is the largest intelligence budget in American history.

The United States has carried out another underground nuclear test in the Nevada Desert. The Energy Department in Washington says the device had a yield of twenty kilotonnes. This is the thirteenth nuclear test officially announced by the Washington administration this year.

## First CMEA foreign exhibition

This picture was taken in the Soviet pavilion at Camexpo-84, the first joint foreign exhibition mounted by CMEA member-countries. It is being held at the Palacio de las Deportes in one of the central parks in Mexico City.

The Soviet section, which features 1,500 items, demonstrates achievements in many areas of the Soviet economy, in the fulfilment of the programme for economic and social development

in the USSR, and tell about the Soviet way of life. A special place in the pavilion is dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico.

Most of the items are the results of socialist economic integration.

Other exhibits illustrate space exploration. Camexpo-84 is open until November 23.



## KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO: 'There is no alternative but to live next to each other'

(Continued from page 1)

other. The unbridled stepping up of the arms race, and its spread even into outer space represent, in the long run, a threat to the security of the USA itself.

The attempts made to achieve military supremacy are groundless and, at the same time, dangerous and, of course, can not but complicate our relations. On the contrary, when both sides expressed preparedness to adhere to the principle of equality and equal security and reached, on this basis, mutually acceptable accords, including on arms limitation, the situation in relations between our countries changed. And it changed for the better.

There is no alternative but to live next to each other. And,

that being so, it is better to live not in an atmosphere of enmity and fear, but in peace, as human beings should, adhering to definite norms in our inter-relations.

I hope that after becoming acquainted with our country's approach to questions of war and peace, with our specific proposals, the US reader will be convinced that the USSR stands for equal and if possible, good relations with your country, that it wants to reach accord with the USA on a broad spectrum of issues. We can only hope that our proposals will be judged objectively without any bias. Prejudice and the lack of desire to know the truth have never brought about any good and today they could result in the most grave consequences.

## Perez de Cuellar visits Ethiopia

Addis Ababa. The United Nations Organization supports both the short-term and long-term measures initiated by the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and its Government to solve the country's drought problem. This was declared here by the UN Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, who recently paid an official visit to Ethiopia. He was received by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The head of the Ethiopian Government informed the UN Secretary-General about the programme for resettling the people affected by the drought in more fertile areas and the financial and material needs facing Ethiopia in this connection. Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed gratitude to UN member-countries who are assisting Ethiopia to combat this natural disaster.

An Acrolit plane has delivered blankets, baby food, medicines and other basic necessities to the Ethiopian capital as part of a humanitarian aid from the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.



This is one way of preserving world peace.  
Drawing by A. Gorbunov

## FRANCE'S MILITARY BUDGET

Paris. Under the 1985 military budget approved by the National Assembly, France is to further bolster its nuclear force. Compared with last year, the expenditure on the development of tactical nuclear weapons will increase by 7.5 and strategic arms by 4.7 per cent. In all, 16.6 per cent or more than 150 thousand million francs of next year's budget will be spent for military purposes. Among other armaments programmes, more attention will be given to the construction of nuclear submarines which are to be armed with new ballistic missiles carrying six warheads.

land, by one of its most conscientious employees, a dog named Leo. Over the years of its career at the customs, the dog has helped detain many opium and international mafia agents in illegal trade in narcotics.

Four tonnes of narcotics have been detected over the past six years of employment in the customs office at the international airport in Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Crecent Societies consisting of 350 thousand polio vaccine doses.

© In La Paz, a ceremony has been held at which Bolivia has been handed over a present from the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

## Western plans in South-East Asia

Singapore. Intimidating the ASEAN countries with a non-existent Soviet threat and growing daily power of the USSR, the former NATO Secretary-General, Joseph Linn, has advocated the conversion of this regional organization into a military bloc which, he said, will be assisted by Western Europe.

Local political observers note that Linn's words are meant to promote NATO's determination to undermine the ASEAN countries' desire for South-East Asia a zone of peace. However, NATO's dangerous plans are being rejected by the governments and by the public in the member-countries of this regional organization.

Sonkid Srisanghom, member of Parliament and leader of the Social-Democratic Party of Thailand, pointed out that setting up American military bases on Thai territory would inevitably have a negative effect on the situation in the country which would be tantamount to inviting a Soviet invasion.

tely false. The aim of these manoeuvres floated by the American administration and spread by the American news media is to prepare the ground for an invasion of American troops.

## TENSION BUILDS UP AROUND NICARAGUA

(Continued from page 1)

Nicaragua has made a resolute protest to the Reagan administration in view of new American provocations which put in jeopardy the sovereignty of the republic.

The Reagan administration, the document says, through its official representatives of different rank has repeatedly threatened Nicaragua, including that it will bomb its territory in revenge for the alleged deliveries of the country of modern combat planes.

The Government of National Reconstruction categorically declares: the reports that ships of any country are sent to Nicaragua with cargo of combat planes or have discharged such planes in Nicaraguan ports are absolutely false.

## TRAP FOR AFRICANS

London. The head of the terrorist group, Josiah Sese, said that he intends to send ten thousand of his "soldiers" to Lusitania by December 20 and to surround the Angolan capital. The bandit leader made his statement at a press conference in Jamba, in the south of Angola, to a group of Western journalists who had come from South Africa.

The genuine plans devised by the imperialists and racists to hold back by the Swahili movement, by the recently introduced to Angola and Mozambique, by the CIA, have been frustrated. The CIA has been involved in the increase in the number of terrorist and sabotage attacks on Angolan and Mozambican territories. In the light of these developments, it becomes increasingly clear that the "agreements" which Washington and Pretoria are imposing are in effect a trap for African countries and that they run contrary to their national interests.

## President exonerates CIA

Washington. President Reagan has ordered "disciplinary action" against CIA officials involved in the preparation of a "manoeuvres" in the Nicaraguan territory. He said that the CIA had been misled by the White House spokesmen, and that the CIA had been misled by the White House spokesmen, and that the CIA had been misled by the White House spokesmen.

As for the top-ranking CIA officials, the president has cleared them of all responsibility by approving the conclusions of a special investigation carried out by the CIA itself. According to the CIA report, only "mistakes" were made, and there was no oversight on the part of lower-placed officials. The CIA report relieves the agency's top-ranking officials of all blame for the compilation of the report for murder.

## King Hussein: we don't trust America

Amman. The United States has no right to act as a mediator in a Middle East settlement, because, by granting unlimited assistance to Israel, Washington has itself become one of the parties involved in the conflict.

This was declared in an interview to the magazine "Al-Hawadith" by King Hussein of Jordan. He stressed that a direct consequence of the Reagan Middle East initiative, which the US president put forward in September 1982, has been the intensification in the construction of illegal Israeli settlements on occupied Arab lands.

At present, the King pointed out, we have no trust in the United States. Any American initiative based on the Camp David accords will meet with a resolute rejection by the Arabs.



Dozens of people were recently arrested in a large operation conducted by the Chilean fascist regime in one of the poorest suburbs of Santiago. The punitive operation took place soon after the midnight curfew began. Tanks and soldiers with machine guns controlled the entire area, with military helicopters constantly circling overhead. According to eyewitness reports, the arrested were shoved into buses and taken to an unknown destination.

Photo UPI-TASS

## NATO ends manoeuvres

Brussels. NATO has ended its exercises code-named Brisk in the northern part of the Federal Republic of Germany. Participating in the exercises were nearly 12 thousand soldiers of the Bundeswehr, as well as British and Danish troops. The exercises involved more than 100 thousand tanks, armoured carriers, missile launchers and military transport vehicles. The troops practised operations in the use of the destruction weapons.

The Brisk NATO manoeuvres included a series of military studies in Autumn Forge-81 games. Such manoeuvres are held in West Germany every year.

## PEOPLE

The US Education Secretary Bill has resigned. According to the official version, he has to resign because of his resignation. However, in the opinion of observers, Bill's resignation has been an expression of his disagreement with the policies of the administration, which the president is carrying out. In 1985 fiscal year alone, the House plans to cut the budget of the Department by 600 million dollars.

Diabetes—a mistake of the immunity system?

The human organism has a powerful defence system. But sometimes for unclear reasons our immunity system becomes the cause of illness, especially a disorder such as diabetes. Such is the recent conclusion of a group of Canadian doctors.

The scientists have discovered a preparation which specially suppresses the immunity system, for example, in organ transplantation.

"Financial Times" on common sense approach

London. The newspaper of the English business community, "Financial Times", has appealed to the House of Commons' commission on disarmament to examine the question of whether it is necessary to spend huge sums of money on research and development of nuclear weapons. Under pressure from the public at large and from a number of political leaders, the commission intends to examine the issue in the near future.

"Financial Times" also commented these days in the country who is their desire to remove part of the heat from the struggle against the Thatcher government's nuclear programme, to use as an alternative "cheaper" new type of American weapons system. In any case, the adoption of new American systems by the British Navy will lead to greater dependence of the British fleet on the US Navy, which are very tight bonds to the American nuclear strategy.

## Science and technology

### UNDERWATER ROBOTS

"Marine robot technology" is the name of a programme worked out by researchers of the Varna Institute of Sea Research and Oceanology in Bulgaria.

The programme envisages the creation, by 1990, of a series of underwater robots and manipulators for research on the Bulgarian Black Sea coastal shelf. Basically they will be used to service oil platforms and for underwater archaeological work. At present the Institute has commenced the development of prototypes of underwater robots.

### DIABETES—A MISTAKE OF THE IMMUNITY SYSTEM?

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## SEARCH FOR NAPOLEON'S WARSHIPS

In the Abu Qir bay, east of Alexandria, attempts continue to salvage the ships of the fleet of Napoleon which suffered defeat in the sea battle in this area with the squadron of the British Admiral Nelson.

Under an agreement between Egypt and France all the money and valuables, including gold from Malta, that might be found on the flagship "Orient", will belong to Egypt. It has been decided to build in the area of Abu Qir a sea museum, the position of which will tell about the development of the navy in Egypt from the times of pharaohs to date. It will also house items that the underwater work in the Abu Qir bay may yield.

## TREES INSTEAD OF ANTENNAS

Engineer S. Koslov of the Indian Space Research Centre has suggested the use of tall trees as TV antennae. Multiple experiments conducted by him showed that a tree connected with a TV set or a VHF receiver by a common antenna could ensure a fine reception of signals. Significantly, the cable can be simply clipped to a leaf of the tree. Last year S. Koslov managed to establish a two-way communication in the VHF band at a distance of up to 30 kilometres, using as transmitter and receiving antennas cypresses and eucalyptuses. The Indian engineer believes that his discovery will promote the penetration of TV and radio into the remote parts of his country.

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## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### IF THE SNAKE SKIN OF PANAMERICANISM IS THROWN OFF

Why is it alleged in the United States that the Soviet Union is Number One enemy? Answering this question a political observer of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Pyotr Burtolovskiy, writes:

I think that the reason for this lies mostly in the geopolitical plans and ambitions of the ruling circles in the United States. The Soviet Union is really the main force which counters the ambitions of the ruling circles to play the role of a policeman in the modern world, ambitions which can dictate and impose their will on other nations. Today, the ambition of the United States to play this role is actively rebuffed by the peoples of Latin America. Panamericanism today is also unacceptable in principle for United States allies, such as the countries in Western Europe and Japan.

It is my profound conviction that American foreign policy will feel quite relieved the moment it throws off the snake skin of Panamericanism, when the Americans come to realize that the Soviet people and Government have never been enemies of the American people nor of the American Government, and that they have always resolutely opposed, opposed and will oppose in the future the United States geopolitical claims and interference in the affairs of the socialist countries and in the affairs of peoples fighting for their national and social liberation.

### INSTIGATORY INVENTIONS

Almost every day, the Western press, particularly American, publishes all sorts of distortions and speculations on the present situation and further development of events in India, writes S. Buhintsev in SOVIETSKAYA KOSIYA. Thus, "The Washington Post" newspaper forecasts a period of lengthy uncertainty, serious instability and new frictions with Pakistan. It writes at length and in an instigatory manner about an imaginary "potential Soviet threat" for the Indian subcontinent.

The aim of the shakedown campaign, Buhintsev notes, is sufficiently clear. There can be no doubt that Washington is ready to pay any price for the removal from power of political forces in India who today stand in the helms of government. Their foreign policy seriously hinders the United States from dominating the world. That is why the propaganda machine in Washington is trying to exert a definite influence on the sentiments and views of the Indian electorate.

### HUNGER AND NEOCOLONIALISM

Analysing the reasons for the serious economic crisis in African countries, Soviet Dnevnik writes in PRAYDA. The reason lies not only in the natural nature. The results of natural disasters are aggravated by the policies of Western countries which are clearly neocolonialist in nature. Declining prices on the world capitalist market by increasing them in the case of Western industrial goods, and lowering the prices where traditional African exports are concerned, the transnational corporations are trying to tighten still further the noose of economic dependence of the African continent. By means of loans, which are granted on rather inequitable terms, the neocolonialists have driven many African countries into an abyss of indebtedness. At present, the debts of African countries stand at 150 thousand million dollars, having increased fivefold over the past ten years.

African countries pay dearly for the "old" they receive from the capitalist powers. In exchange for this old, the West takes a wealth of natural resources out of the bowels of their soil. This economic pillage has complicated the development of many African states: their national incomes are decreasing, agricultural production is falling and social economic programmes winding up.

### PRESIDENT REAGAN AND AVERAGE AMERICAN

What is the average American who gave his vote to Reagan? How does he look like and what is his political image? These questions are answered in a report from Washington by IZVESTIYA's political observer, Sionislav Kondrachov.

In contemporary American history, the average American has ceased to be a political ally of the underprivileged and puts them in the category of dependants who live on dole from his taxes. The new type of the average American supports Reagan's conservative philosophy in seeking cuts in government spending but only on social needs, and not on military spending, even though he waxes from the president a promise not to touch the social security and pension programmes which concern tens of millions of people. The sweeping conservative shift is the decisive reason for the success of the president who revives the egoistic and tough "virtue" of American capitalism.

## Haircut of the 21st century

Many try to forecast what will be fashionable in the next century. Fashion designers create unusual hairstyles. Architects design space cities. Hairdressers emulate them. Recently in Japan the hair models decided to "design" a haircut of 2081. After several hours of work they "masterpieces" emerged before the eyes of the public. One local paper thus described it: "The haircut is something in the middle of the tail of a peacock and a lion's mane."

### A beer museum

A short while ago, its twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated by a brewery museum, the only one of its kind in the world. It is located in the Czechoslovak city of Pilsen. The museum has many items on display to illustrate the history of the development of beer. The collection is a treasure in which the beer was brewed in 1400. The visitors will be able to learn everything about modern beer except the secrets of the manufacture of the world-famous brands of beer made in Czechoslovakia.

## Baboons steal a child

In the Kenyan town of Migot, a herd of baboons entered a house, taking advantage of the absence of the owner. Finding nothing interesting, they took with them a two-year-old boy. The child's uncle who heard the news tried to wrest the boy from the animals, but the baboons proved to be stronger, and they disappeared in the forest. The entire town rose in search of the boy. Soon, the Kenyan Mowgli was found. It is quite possible the baboons made in Czechoslovakia.

## FACTS and EVENTS

© In La Paz, a ceremony has been held at which Bolivia has been handed over a present from the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

## VIEWPOINT

# Could the arms race be stopped?

A large group of developing and socialist nations has urged immediate talks on ending the nuclear arms race. In a joint draft resolution submitted to the UN they urged the world community to start formulating practical nuclear disarmament measures.

The urgency of the appeal is self-evident—in fact, the stock-piles and quality of weapons in the world have reached an inconceivable limit, and yet the armament piles continue to grow. Not only does this make people on this planet less confident of their future but it also deprives hundreds of millions of their means of subsistence and the hope of improving their lot.

On the other hand, people are awakening to the lunacy of this and the need to halt it. The disarmament slogan is now so popular as to make even the most rabid figures try to use it for their political ends. But what stands in the way of its implementation, then?

One may in this connection recall the last Dalin conference

of the non-alignment movement, at which two-thirds of the community of nations, or 100 states, spoke in favour of general and complete disarmament, naming as a first step an immediate freeze on the development, manufacture, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons and the banning of their tests.

The socialist nations have consistently advocated the need to urgently halt the nuclear arms race and, subsequently, to eliminate them. Their concrete and clear proposals on this score, advancing the interests of all nations, are constantly on the agenda of the UN General Assembly and other international forums.

The USSR is convinced that a world nuclear conflict can be prevented and the gradual sliding to it reversed. Towards this goal, the USSR has voluntarily imposed some restrictions on its activities, pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, never to use them against non-nuclear nations, those which do not deploy

them on their territory, as well as not to station weapons in outer space. This was done with an eye to the common sense and political wisdom of those quarters on whom the decision to take the first practical steps to nuclear disarmament depends. This is why Moscow insists that the ball is now in the court of the USA and its nuclear allies. The most simple and natural thing they can do is to undertake similar pledges — in fact, nothing could be more logical than a joint decision by all nuclear powers to refrain from further boosting nuclear arms.

It is self-evident that, to reverse a process, one has first to stop it, something now being begun by developing and socialist nations, which advocate a freeze on nuclear armaments at their present level—both quantitatively and qualitatively—and thus lay the basis for a nuclear disarmament process.

This could help release, as proposed by the USSR, some of the military expenditures for peaceful purposes which would tremendously benefit mankind.

Yuri KURITSYN



Here is an example. Year in year out, severe draughts hit vast areas in Africa, affecting millions of people. Egypt is head of them by the Aswan Dam built on the Nile with Soviet assistance. Its construction cost nearly a thousand million dollars. Now another flood—the USA is now setting aside 30 thousand million dollars for just one military programme—the development of the Trident missile submarine complex.

So we see that funds which could enmesh the entire Africa in dams like the Aswan and save from hunger several generations of Africans are being spent on boosting nuclear arms, shutting still tighter the doors to disarmament and increasing the nuclear threat and draining hundreds of millions of its residents to poverty, diseases and illiteracy.

One cannot reconcile with that any longer. Not accidentally the military preparation of the USA and NATO is arousing mounting protest worldwide. Developing nations have particularly much cause for such protest, being increasingly turned into the main victims of the economic and social effects of the arms race. They are being made hostages to the nuclear plans of those obsessed, as the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said, with the illusory goal of gaining military advantage over socialist nations.

The peaceful policy of the socialist and the vast majority of developing nations, the joint interest in strengthening security, mutual trust, friendship and co-operation among nations, is the basis for the joint action on the world scene and their new UN initiative.

### Round the Soviet Union

COLOURFUL EMBLEMS OF FAST TRAMWAY HAVE BEEN PUT UP ABOVE THE STATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY'S FIRST UNDERGROUND TRAMLINE IN VOLGOGRAD. The 3.5-kilometre underground tramline which crosses the central part of the city will carry its first passengers on the eve of the October Revolution celebrations. The line is an extension of one of the busiest of the eleven tram routes in Volgograd. Tens of thousands of Volgogradites will be able to save a lot of time when they want to get to the centre of the city.

A THIRTEENTH POWER UNIT HAS BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION AT THE CHEBOYSKY HYDROPOWER STATION. It has increased the overall power rating of the station — the last stage in the Volga Area Power Cascade — by more than one million kilowatts. With the commissioning of all its eighteen generators the station will produce more electricity than was generated by all the stations in Russia before the Revolution.

A PROGRAMME OF JOINT RESEARCH IN 1983-1986 HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY THE PARTICIPANTS OF A SOVIET-FINISH SYMPOSIUM ON LOW-TEMPERATURE AND SOLID-STATE PHYSICS. As part of this programme, physicists of the two countries will continue their experimental and theoretical study of the properties of matter at low temperatures, and design new methods for measuring temperatures close to the zero.

## READY TO COME TO THE RESCUE

The people in the picture (left) are no mountain climbers, even though their occupation presupposes no lesser task. Day and night, in the heat or cold, rain or snow, mountain rescuers should, at the first signal, and within minutes, show up at the spot of disaster to rescue people at any cost.

A TASS photo correspondent captured several moments at the daily work of a rescue team in Chelaluro (a town in the Transcaucasus) where there is a combine mining the manganese ore in mountains. Mining work in this place is carried out under especially complex conditions. One has to be ready for any emergencies — spring floods, mud slides and underground fires, the lighting of which calls for the use of modern machinery.

Surely, the rescuers' work is pregnant with danger, but disaster in their trade is a great rarity. Thanks to daily experiments and research into mountain rescue work, and prevention of disasters, not a single emergency situation has occurred at the Chelaluro mines for many years now.



Climbing great heights is part of the unit's training programme. During the training, perfecting the technique of pulling out underground fires. The training course will help rescuers (Sergei Kupradze).

### Gas from the Karakum Desert

Gas from the recently commissioned Salsab field in Central Karakum Desert in Central Asia has begun to be pumped into the Central Asia-Centre pipeline.

The builders of the gas field worked in difficult desert conditions: everything from ordinary wells to drilling water had to be brought there from hundreds of kilometres away. A cluster of gas fields has been discovered in Central Karakum. The first to be commissioned was Uch Ait. The installations for initial preparation of gas accumulated here make it possible to connect the neighbouring fields to the line. Therefore the gas of Salsab goes through only preliminary purification from admixtures and is then pumped along the pipeline to Uch Ait. The same system is being used on the Eastern Kik Ait field. This will save millions of roubles in capital investment and reduce by several months the time for their commissioning.

### LOBSTERS FROM A CONVEYER LINE

An unusual enterprise has appeared on the left bank of the Don River opposite residential estates in the city of Koshov-on-Don in Southern Russia. Here, for the first time, a production conveyor operating round the year has been commissioned for raising lobsters regarded as a delicacy.

So far, this is an experimental stand, as the assembly of the biological complex is not to be completed next year. The lobster factory will operate in a closed cycle employing complete automation which excludes manual operations.

In order to reduce the consumption of fuel, the factory will use solar energy, with solar panels being assembled on the roof of the production block. The lobster factory will become not only an experimental ground for scientists but also a profitable enterprise for the Klov collective farm in the Aksai Region, which has undertaken to build the factory.

### Training foreign metallurgists in Moscow

Over 1,300 foreign metallurgists have been trained by the Institute of Steel and Alloys in the last 15 years. This is one of the leading educational establishments in the USSR which train specialists for different branches of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy.

Among more than 800 teachers of the Institute which marked its 50th anniversary this year, are 5 academicians and corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Union Republics, 114 professors and doctors of sciences.

Among the many educational programmes for foreigners, a special course of lectures is delivered at the Institute on problems of metallurgy of those countries from where they come for studies.

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### Science and technology

#### MAN A MILLION YEARS OLDER

Quite unexpected finds were made by Soviet archaeologists in the centre of Yakutia (Eastern Siberia).

Excavating in permafrost near Dering-Yuryakh village they found stone artifacts aged approximately 1.5-2 million years.

In all they discovered an area of 2,622 square metres about fifteen hundred articles, unmistakably touched by the human hand.

Heena, man lived in the heart of Yakutia in the same period as the East African Australopithecus.

What is more, scientists concerned with permafrost have made one more amazing conclusion: it was a woman in Yakutia at that time. Soil temperature, for instance, was a whole four degrees lower.

This means that dwellers of the tundra above Dering-Yuryakh had to have sufficiently complicated clothing and be able to make fire which their African contemporaries did not have and could not do for a very long time to come.

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### VIEWPOINT

#### Vocational training in the USSR: school of studies and labour

Vladimir KONKIN, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational Training

The current academic year in the Soviet Union marks the beginning of a new stage in the further development of Soviet vocational training in accordance with a large-scale reform undertaken upon after nationwide discussions.

Life demands that the system of vocational training, organized more than 40 years ago, should also undergo continuous improvement.

At present the country has more than 7,500 vocational schools with more than 3.4 million pupils.

Then what does restructuring of this system under the new reform imply and how is it carried out?

Intensive work has now been done on the reorganization of operating educational establishments. On September 1, pupils began studies in unified secondary vocational schools. It means that started is a transition to a unified type of vocational schools which provide the pupils with a trade and a complete secondary education. A greater part of the schools will specialize in many fields and the courses will take three years plus one for those with a complete secondary education. Besides, the new reform envisages organizing in vocational schools branches or short-term evening shift departments in which only different trades will be taught. So, young people with different educational backgrounds can be admitted into the vocational schools.

The aim of all 7,500 reorganized schools and new ones to be established is to meet, as fully as possible, the requirements of scientific-technical progress in training skilled workers.

The network of vocational schools is also making rapid headway. During the next five-year plan (1986-1990) it is planned to build about 800 large complexes of vocational schools. To conform with the reform, admission into vocational schools is expected to almost double. It is also envisaged to considerably expand the training of workers in new fields resulting from scientific and technological revolution, for example, the development and operation of automated production based around computers, robots, microprocessors and flexible production lines.

The new reform calls for a more thorough tuition in the social and natural sciences of vocational schools, as well as technical, agricultural and other special subjects. The necessary changes have already been introduced in the syllabi.

But our most important reserve which must guarantee a successful implementation of the vocational school reform is the 350,000-strong collective of skilled engineers, teachers and educators — all of whom are staff members of educational establishments. In charge of the USSR vocational training system. New efforts required of them are embodied in the reform, together with due attention to their needs. Thus, the reform envisages an average rise in the salary of teachers and other educational workers by 30-35 per cent. Moral incentives have also been instituted.

## LENINGRAD'S ENVOIOUS SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

The dynamic development of Leningrad, the Soviet Union's second largest city of 5,000,000 people, has enabled it to increase its municipal budget to 1,000 million roubles. Deductions from profit and turnover taxes of the factories make up this sum. The treasury has further benefited from the fact, that, at the beginning of the year alone the city's industrial output grew by more than three per cent.

This guarantee a rise in expenditure on social needs, says the head of the municipal council's finance department, Viktor Lomachenko. Thus, no matter how severe the coming winter will be, the people won't pay even a kopeck more for heating. Heating bills cover only a portion of the cost of centralized heating, while the rest is covered by allocations from the city's budget. Such subsidies

have kept the bills of utility services intact for several decades now. Lomachenko points out.

He also emphasizes that the city's transportation fares have been pegged since 1948. Even though the length of the routes has increased by hundreds of kilometres, motor, tram, bus and trolleybus fares have not changed. Municipal funds cover half the expenditure on transportation.

Funds for maintaining the growing housing stock are enough to keep rents at the level they were over 60 years ago. For instance, a family pays an average four per cent of its income for a three-room apartment. Housing accounts for over 40 per cent of the total budget appropriations and is next only to health care and education, which take up a quarter of the treasury appropriations.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### WHAT ONE PER CENT INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY MEANS

The achievement of higher productivity has been and continues to be the main foundation for consolidating the country's economy and raising the living standards of the people. The significance of this factor has been growing because in modern conditions the "price" of effective labour has sharply increased. Today, writes the magazine POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE, all production collectives have joined the socialist emulation drive for overfulfilment of productivity quotas by one per cent. What benefit will the country derive if each collective raises productivity by an additional one per cent above the quota? The magazine cites the following figures:

The one per cent growth in productivity will make it possible to obtain industrial products worth more than 7,000 million roubles over and above the quota. This will save the work of nearly four hundred thousand people, or almost as many industrial and office workers are engaged today in the Soviet river fleets and merchant marine. In power generation, one per cent above the quota amounts to almost 15,000 million kWh of additional energy, or approximately as much as is generated by all the power stations in Georgia. In the steel industry, one per cent increase in productivity means more than one million tonnes of rolled iron and steel. In the engineering industry, this increase means much, it achieved by the workers in the tinctor-making factories, nearly six thousand new tractors will additionally roll on the fields of this country.

#### NATURAL GAS STATION FOR AUTOMOBILES

Near the city of Tula in the European part of Russia, Federalism, have been completed on an additional compressor station for filling lorries with natural gas, the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA reports. This is the first Soviet natural gas station built completely with Soviet-made equipment.

The first lorries which used natural gas instead of petrol appeared in the Soviet cities comparatively recently. Today, large numbers of lorries are being transferred to the new type of fuel. In the near future, more than one thousand natural gas compressor stations must be built in this country.

Many branches of the national economy are directly involved in the problem of switching automobiles to the use of natural gas. A range of ZIL and GAZ lorries are designed in such a way that they can consume methane gas instead of petrol.

Up to now the equipment for the natural gas stations was purchased only from foreign firms. One such station costs nearly two million dollars. The main sample for the natural gas station created at the Tyto enterprise costs 950 thousand roubles. Preliminary estimates say that the commercially produced station will cost nearly 600 thousand.

The first Soviet-built natural gas station has been designed over a short period of time. One year has passed from designing the station to the completion of assembly and commissioning work.

#### TEN THOUSAND MILLION BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

In the Soviet Union books for children and adolescents occupy a special place. Answering the question why this is so, writer Sergei Mitrokhov recalled a Japanese proverb, "The soul of a three-year-old remains inviolable until he is a hundred years old." It is in childhood that the foundations are laid for the man's morals and ethics. The literature he reads at the time plays a major part.

Over the years of Soviet power, writes the newspaper MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS, more than ten thousand million books have been produced for children and adolescents. Nearly seventy publishing houses in this country are together producing three thousand titles of books for children in 52 languages in the totol of all o Soviet publishing houses a year. The biggest specialist in Detskaya Literatura (Literature for Children). The total number of copies of books it produces every year for children between five and seventeen years of age

is two hundred million. Today, it completes the publication of an unprecedented "Library of World Literature for Children" in fifty volumes which include the best literary works of all times and peoples. Each constituent republic has its own publishing houses producing books for children in the national languages.

#### IS CLASSICAL DANCE OBSOLETE?

You have always been loyal to classical dance. Now and again, one hears an opinion that the classical dance was a splendid medium of expression in its heyday in the past and that today it is obsolete, a SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA correspondent asked the Soviet balletm Rasma Strichkova to comment on the remark.

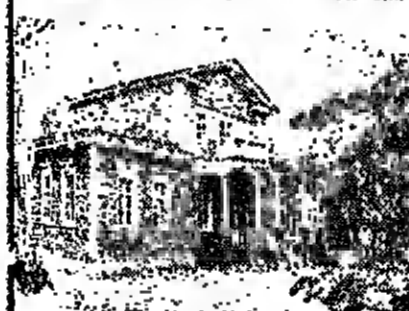
I completely disagree with such people and I repeat that classical and classical dancing present a formula following which modern ballet will make quite a few discoveries yet. This can be seen from the fact that the best productions in the Soviet choreography, such as "The Flames of Paris", "The Fountains of Bolshoi", "Romeo and Juliet", "Loulou", "The Golden Age" are all based on the classic values, aesthetics and expressive means of the classical ballet.

The school of classical dance, the methods of and principles for its study have been taking shape for centuries, being selected and tested in the artistic perfection. This gave birth to a clear-cut system to train the human body, a system based on precise information gleaned throughout the centuries of the development of ballet. It is shown by experience that a dancer who has the mastery of the classical ballet school feels natural in any plastic element, and suitably quickly masters the arsenal of the most up-to-date systems of modern choreography.

The classical ballet opens up, to the ballet dancer and to the choreographer, inexhaustible artistic possibilities, and on its basis one can produce performances quite different from each other in their scenic solutions. The process of the enrichment of ballet's means of expression with new colours is going on all the time. It reacts with sensitivity to everything that is taking place in theatrical choreography in the contemporary branches of the art, and in sports.

## THE BOLDINO MUSEUM-PRESERVE

Photos were taken by press photographer G. V. G. in the village of Boldino. Grou and writer Alexander Pushkin spent his father's estate in the Nizhni Novgorod (now Gorky Region) three summers (his father) in 1830, 1833 and 1834. In his address he always experienced an un-



His father's estate; ● Alexander Pushkin's armchair; ● In the centre — a monument to the poet.



son creative upsurge. Precisely here he created masterpieces like his eighth and ninth chapters of "Eugene Onegin", "Little Tragedies", "Toles of Bolkin", the poem "The Bronze Horseman", and lyrical verse. Today, Boldino boasts the poet's museum-preserve and Pushkin poetry recitals are held there, too.



His father's estate; ● Alexander Pushkin's armchair; ● In the centre — a monument to the poet.

### SPECIALIZED FIRMS

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NOVOEXPORT



A road across the preserve. Photos by Andrei Knyazev

## Health-building centres for workers

After completing their shift, workers from the Novodzhambul phosphorus factory in Soviet Kazakhstan have headed into the country. Russia brought them into a picturesque area on the Kazakh foothills, where the factory's sanatorium had been built.

The new health-building centre, set up in line with a trade union committee's decision, is situated on the shores of a small lake. Treatment is complemented with physical exercises on a stadium and rest in comfortable apartments. More than 2,000 people a year may spend their leisure time after a working day without using their annual leave.

In Kazakhstan, about a thousand have been set up. Workers make a token payment; trade unions pay between 70 and 100 per cent of the entire cost of treatment and rest there.

All major factories in Kazakhstan have sanatoriums like this, the only form of rest and treatment of workers. Sports, summer holiday homes, and children's pioneer camps are set up on the banks of rivers and lakes. Factory and office workers get easy-term vouchers for holidaying at other health resorts in the Soviet Union.

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



Olga Chenchikova in the ballet "La Bayadere" by Minus. Photo by Dmitry Kulikov

## OLGA CHENCHIKOVA

Olga Chenchikova holds a place of prominence among the stars of Soviet ballet. She won world-wide recognition when she was barely 17. Since then, every one of her performances rivets the attention of ballet fans.

She is a ballerina who has a majestic bearing, beautiful appearance, long straight legs and immaculate dancing techniques. Her heroines are majestic and strict, and they exude an air of profound serenity and inner aloofness.

Olga was born in the industrial town of Elektrostal, near Moscow. Her parents are workers who worked at the factory all their lives. Olga was fond of dancing when she was still a child and attended a dancing group at a Palace of Young Pioneers. After leaving school, she was rejected by the Moscow Ballet School. I like to go and try my luck at the Ballet School in the city of Perm, says Olga. My parents did not want me to travel all that far and alone, but I gave them no ultimatum: If I do not become a ballerina, I said, you will bear the blame.

Chenchikova became a splendid ballerina. Much credit for this goes to one of the best Soviet ballet instructors Liudmila Sakharova, whose class Chenchikova attended for six years. While still a student at the Perm School, she won a silver medal at the International Ballet Contest held in Moscow in 1973.

After the Perm School, she was a soloist with the Perm Opera and Ballet company for three years. She danced Kiri in "Don Quixote", Myrtille in romantic "Giselle", and Odette and Odile in "Swan Lake". One of her best parts was Clarice in "Il servitore di due padroni", a ballet by modern choreographer Nikolai Buvarchikov and based on Carlo Goldoni's comedy.

In 1977, Olga Chenchikova was invited together with her husband Marat Daukayev to dance in "Swan Lake" at the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad. Her appearance there was a success. Soon the two ballet dancers were employed by the famous company.

I sought to become a dancer with the Kirov Ballet company which takes pains to preserve classical ballet, says Olga. The ballerina dances classical roles in Aurora, Kiri, Nikiya and Gamzatti, Odette-Odile, Papilla, and Raymonda, etc., inspired by Leningrad ballet traditions. She finds parts in modern repertoire quite suitable. When she took part in a Yubilei Ballet Concert in Leningrad, she won the first prize for dancing Mokhmone-banu, the heroine of Yuri Grigorovich's staged ballet, "The Legend of Love". Oriental beauty Mokhmone and the legendary Cleopatra of Ancient Egypt, whom Chenchikova dances at the Miroslav Opera and Ballet Theatre, are some of the ballerina's favourite parts.

Olga Chenchikova had a spectacular success in Paris. In just two months she danced in 22 performances. The ballerina conquered the audiences not only with her rendering of the Russian classics but also with her parts in ballet pieces by major French choreographers — "Opus No. 5" by Maurice Béjart to music by Anton Webern, and "Notre Dame de Paris" by Roland Petit. Chenchikova splendidly conveyed the Western choreographic style. Its rigid plasticity, and its emotional reserve. Olga Chenchikova is one of those who could, by right, be described as the pride of the Soviet ballet. The twenty-eight-year-old ballerina is at the height of her talent.

Yelena LITVINSKAYA

## The Bolshoi Opera in Poland

On a visit to the Polish capital Warsaw is the opera company of the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre.

This is not the Bolshoi Opera's first visit to Poland, says S. Lushin, the Director-General of the Bolshoi Theatre. Our veterans remember the concerts they gave in Warsaw soon after Victory Day in 1945, when the Polish capital still lay in ruins. During subsequent performances in Poland (both the opera and the ballet companies have been in Poland on several occasions) we were happy to see the people of Warsaw restore their beautiful city, and we saw new residential areas rise.

We have many friends among masters of the arts in the fraternal country. Particularly close are our contacts with the Teatr Wielki of Warsaw, which has

graciously lent us its stage. On its stage we will show Musorgsky's "Khovanshchina", "Eugene Onegin" by Pyotr Tchaikovsky, and "The Tsar's Bride" by Rimsky-Korsakov. Outstanding members of the cast who have gone to Poland include I. Arkhipov, Yu. Buzynok, Ya. Artyukhin, V. Ryabko, A. Vozdnykh, G. Kalinina, and other soloists.

## Soviet music is the herald of friendship

Further expansion of cooperation in the publication of musical works is envisaged in an agreement signed in Moscow between the Soviet Copyright Agency and the Japanese firm Zen Lin.

We are seeking, as fully as possible, to satisfy the interest of our people in Soviet arts, said the firm's President S. Matsumoto. That is why our firm has of late

produced a number of compositions by Russian composers. Modern Soviet authors will give one some idea of the level of Soviet musical art. During my current stay in Soviet capital I have had a chance to hear some of the music festival, "Autumn", the programme which have brought to us some compositions which have been played during the festival will replenish the repertoire of Japanese composers and performers.

The Japanese-Soviet Association, the former of which I took a most active part, will further strengthen cooperation.

I have no doubt that, with works by USSR composers, the Association will help to bring more profound the mutual understanding and trust between our two peoples.

## MOSAICS, STAINED-GLASS PANELS AND DRAWINGS BY YURI KOROLYOV



"A Portrait of Dmitry Shostakovich".

A one-man show of works by Yuri Korolyov has opened in Moscow's Central Artists Club. Muscovites are quite familiar with this artist, who is also the director of the Tretyakov Gallery. His big monumental works decorate the interiors of many public buildings of the capital.

The present show of over 300

works gives an idea of the artist's versatile talent. One can see sketches for frescoes, tapestries and drawings, scenes from the history and present of the country. There are a lot of landscapes, decorative architectural monuments, USSR and abroad at still lifes.



"Outer Space Brothers". • "A Dance".

## FESTIVAL GATHERS FRIENDS

Our contemporary is the main hero of the works presented in the programme of the All-Union Festival of Soviet Music currently in progress in Kazakhstan.

The Secretary of the USSR Composers Union Tikhon Khrennikov has said that the festival's repertoire makes it possible to gain adequate knowledge of the best works of the Soviet authors and to fully feel their thematic and genre range. The audiences will hear symphonic, choral and chamber concerts as well as ball of songs.

Concerts of leading performers and composers are taking place in Alma-Ata, Pavlodar, Kurgan, Semipalatinsk, and in other cities and rural areas of Kazakhstan.

In all, music by more than 150 composers from all the constituent republics will be played at the festival.

## The best premiere of the year

An opera based on Bertolt Brecht's play, "Mother Courage and Her Children", has been made into an anti-war appeal when it was staged by a theatre in Kishinev, the capital of Moldavia. The music was written by the Soviet composer Sergei Korotkiy. "The Sufferer", as the opera is called, has been recognized as the best premiere of the year.

## WHAT'S ON?

November 13-16

### THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). Guest performances by the Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre (Georgia). 13 — Strauss, "Salome" (opera). 14 — The closing concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 15 — Double-bill: Bartok, "The Wooden Prince", "Dilettante" (ballet). 16 — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet).

Stamislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 14 — Offenbach, "La Belle Helene" (opera). 15 — Double-bill: Schubert, "Evening Dance" (ballet). Strauss, "Straussiana" (ballet). 16 — Prokofiev, "The Love of Three Oranges" (opera).

Oporella Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 13 — Pliachin, "Wedding With the General". 15 — Karayev, "The Flery Gasco". 16 — "Oporella". Oporella — a concert review.

### FILMS

"White Feather" (Cine MPRI). An adventure film, a lot of action takes place at the end of the last century, tells of the struggle of a Red Guard against oppression. Ring—Gajko. Music by Gajko. Cinema actor of Yuzovka. Cinema: "Novorossiysk". Tsezyarova Kuznetsova. Kuznetsova, "Central Cinema". Metro Pavlodarsky. To Come: All Over (Odessa Studio).

Bakhrubain Theatre (13/12 Bakhrubain St). Exhibition "From the Museum's Collection". New acquisitions over the last decade, is dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the play portraits modern

## USSR AT AN INTERNATIONAL FAIR IN DELHI

The Soviet Union will take part in the International Fair which is to be held in Delhi between 14 and 27 November this year.

The Soviet Union occupies the first place in purchases of Indian goods and in deliveries of its own goods to India. Over the past ten years, the volume of trade between the two countries has increased more than four times and has reached two and a half thousand million roubles. Many Indian goods, and not only traditional products, but also gear and electrical engineering equipment, machines tools, rolled iron and steel are purchased by Soviet organizations.

In exchange, the USSR delivers oil products, chemicals, fertilizers, chemicals, cement, various metals and machine equipment.

About this and other important aspects of the Soviet-Indian cooperation one can learn at a Soviet stand which includes more than four thousand exhibits. 80 per cent of them are to be exhibited in Delhi for the first time. Taking part in the fair 3,500 square metre display area.

### Contacts and contracts

At the Moscow branch of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been transferred into the Moscow Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The Chamber's charter was adopted at its leadership elected.

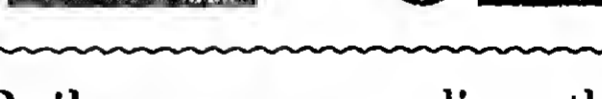
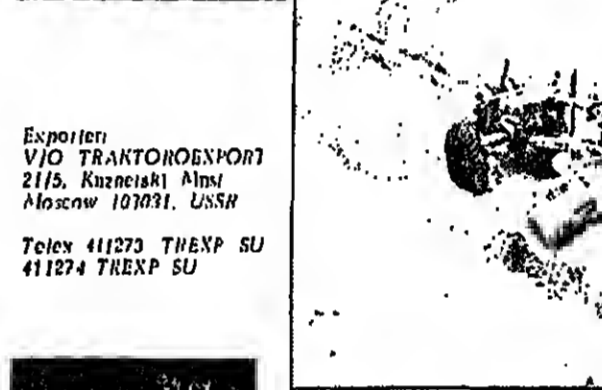
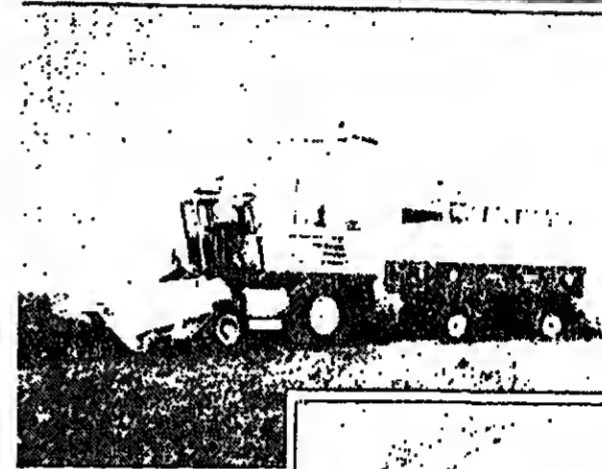
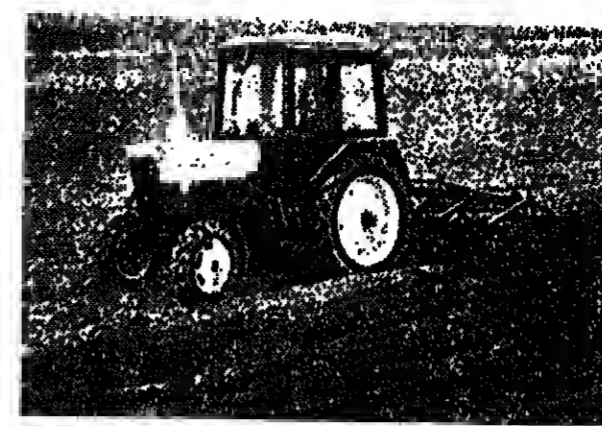
The signing of a protocol on the 6th session of the USSR-Soviet commission to discuss an agreement on merchant shipping. The commission discussed prospects for mutual profitable cooperation in merchant shipping, expressed on exchanging experience in training merchant ship personnel.

## Reliable contacts with Elgep

The Hungarian Elgep association produces load equipment worth 3,000 million forint a year, and some 25 per cent of them go to the USSR. The firm has been cooperating with the USSR for over 20 years now.

At present the firm offers for export its novelties, among them the Milliform machine making rolls, cakes and biscuits.

The firm wants now to concentrate on the efficiency and quality of its machines, a wider use of mechanization, including the use of microprocessors. The firm's goal is to further promote mutually profitable collaboration with colleagues in the USSR and other COMECON nations.



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## Railwaymen expanding their links

At the Ministry of Railways of the USSR in Moscow, a meeting has taken place between the Minister of Railways Nikolai Komarov and the Minister of Communications of Sweden Carl Bostrom. Discussed at the meeting were questions linked with expansion of cooperation between the two countries in the area of railway transport. Thus, for instance, the Swedish side will consider the possibilities for organizing a Stockholm-Moscow train.

Although the railway departments of the two countries have no agreement on permanent scientific and technical cooperation, the business contacts which have been built up over the past few years are permanent. Some repair enterprises of the Ministry of Railways of the USSR are using tools supplied by the Swedish firm of Sandvik. The firm of Nefz cooperates

ways of the two countries. For nearly twenty years one carriage of the Soviet railways has been travelling between Moscow and Stockholm. At the suggestion of the Swedish side will consider the possibilities for organizing a Stockholm-Moscow train.

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## Intourist news

suburbs, they will see a 700-year-old oak tree (which witnessed the times when the Zaporozhshchans Sech-Cossacks fought the Turks) as well as the Black Rock gorge, the place of death of the Kievan Prince Svyatoslav (in the year of 972) and Cossack fortifications built at the beginning of the 17th century. In the evening the tourists will be invited to enjoy a folk-fest programme and taste dishes of the Ukrainian cuisine at the restaurant, "Kozachiy Dohor", "Zaporozhshchansky Sech" and "Tauris". The eight-day tour commences next year.

## Touring where the Cossacks lived

Five centuries ago, in the steppe along the Don and the Dnieper rivers there appeared settlements of escaped slaves and free men known as Cossacks. By the end of the 16th century they were a sizeable military force. The Soviet government used the Cossacks for the protection of the southern borders of the state from nomadic invasions.

The itinerary of a new tour offered by Intourist begins with a visit to Kravonod, a city which stretches along the northern bank of the Kuban River. Foreign guests will be able to familiarize themselves with its sights and visit a local lore museum and the exhibition,

"The Traditions and Customs of Kuban Cossacks". They will visit a horse track, ride Russian trotters, and take boat trips on the river. In the restaurant "The Cossack Hunter", the tourists will be able to taste dishes of the Kuban cuisine.

The next city in the tour is Rostov-on-Don. The itinerary includes tour of the city and as well as boat trips along the Don River. In Novocheboksarsk the guests will be interested to see the Museum of the Don Cossacks with its collection of weapons and articles of everyday life.

The tour ends with a visit to the city of Zaporozhshchansky Sech.